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The Chicago Tribune.

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VOLUME XLVI. TUESDAY, MAY 18, 1886—TEN PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

HEIR TO SPAIN'S THRONE.

QUEEN REGENT CHRISTINA GIVES BIRTH TO A SON.

Cabinet Ministers, Foreign Diplomats, Civil and Military Magnates, Legislators, and Other Distinguished Persons Assemble to Await the Announcement—The Spanish Standard Unfurled and a Salvo of Twenty-one Guns Fired as a Greeting to the Little Stranger.

MADRID, May 17.—[By Mackay-Bennett Cable to The Tribune.]—The momentous event so anxiously awaited culminated today. Queen Regent Her Majesty Queen Christina, after suffering from overnight pains of parturition, was taken ill, and during the night the most prominent were hastily summoned to her bedside, and it was announced that in all probability the confinement would take place before the morning. The Ministers and the municipal authorities were at once apprised, and orders were issued by all night and rockets the palace apparently, and prayers were being offered up in the Madrid churches for a safe termination. When I called at the palace this morning the Queen was sleeping quietly and a good deal refreshed by the great events. Intense excitement was shown both among the people and the politicians. Just now the Extradition Courts all the palace to accelerate the Diplomatic Corps and the high State functionaries to the royal accouchement, where they were to remain until the Queen's confinement. At half-past 12 today the great prayers which had been offered up to all the saints in the calendar for a week past were answered. Queen Christina was safely delivered of a fine, healthy son.

At the time of the announcement there were present the Queen's mother, the Princesses Isabella and Eulalia, cousins of the late King, the ladies of the household, the priests, and the royal physicians. As an appointing event another was gathered before Regents, the Prime Minister, and his colleagues, the Queen Dowager, the Queen Regent's sister, the Duchess of Montpensier, the Municipal authorities, a number of grandees, the Diplomatic corps, representatives of the Cortes, Presidents of various corporations, and all the great dignitaries of Church and State. The hall was bright with glittering uniforms and splendid costumes, while the gallery was gathered with the most fashionable ladies of Madrid. Among those whom the utmost of the court had summoned from the ex-in hall situation. At the last moon on the announcement of the palace gave publicity. The most elegant was first with prayers, Salvos, and bells in hailing devoutly imparting Heaven to give Spain a King.

Later was the rejoicing among the Socialists when the Duchess Antonia Parma, Princess of the Asturias, proclaimed the good news to the spectators throng, and invited Don Augusto, Prince, the Minister of Justice, and the other Ministers to enter and receive the oath taken according to the Spanish custom, the newborn babe was presented, in the arms of the governess, to the Ministers for the purpose of taking the oath of allegiance. When the ceremony had concluded, the Ministers and the Diplomatic corps congratulated the Queen Regent upon the event which had happened, and the Queen Mother received the congratulations of the Ministers and the Diplomatic corps.

The news was received throughout the country with the greatest enthusiasm. From the provinces deputations arrived at the palace to congratulate the Queen Regent upon the birth of the Prince. Addresses of congratulation have been received from foreign sovereigns.

The city is illuminated tonight in honor of the event.

It is stated that Senor Sagasta announced the good tidings of the safety of the birth of a King and the safety upon Quesada to inform their young monarch. Senor Tyrone made a speech replete in behalf of the Conservatives.

[The next senior was the second son of the late King Alfonso, of Spain, to whom you have just been informed. Queen Maria Christina was born Oct. 21, 1858, and was married to Alfonso XII. Nov. 29, 1879. Her husband died June 25, 1885, and left two children—Princess Maria Mercedes, who was born Nov. 24, 1880, and who succeeded her father as Queen Regent, by which title she is now known, and the Infanta Maria Teresa, who was born Sept. 12, 1882. The heir of the present birth and the eldest son of the Queen Regent and the late King Alfonso, and the eldest son of the Queen Regent and the late King Alfonso, and the eldest son of the Queen Regent and the late King Alfonso,

THE DYNAMITE FIENDS.

PRELIMINARY STEPS AT SOME PROBABLE ONE MORE DYNAMITE.

A Middle Cop, Schenck by Name, Is Making to Working the Clue Against Lingg—Capt. Bonfield's Suppression of the Society Fearful Murder—Another Case of Murder Against Spies et Al.—The Police Fund Growing All the Time—High Praise for the Police from the Public from on the Bottom.

Officer Schenck is making a mistake in handling the Lingg case as he is," said a prominent police official to a Tribune reporter last night. "In an ordinary murder case there would be an immediate settlement of interests, but in this matter there is a decided difference. Schenck has got Lingg [added to them, and with an innocent man on two others are questioning his and trusting for quiet. But there are perhaps a thousand men in this department who have had more or less to do in trying to run down the men who shoot that bomb, or with the men who made it. In this course these have secured a vast quantity of information or secure which is of no particular value to both, but when touched in pumping a man who is thought suspected of something because of the greatest value. So eager to accept as the sole statement by an officer, one from the Inspiration Street Station, who knew from what he had learned that the prisoner was lying, and as his sole aspect to be placed to a sense of room. If Lingg is the manufacturer or bomb-thrower I have followed from a good man so far, but to be held to be rather than get separate apprehending by not calling him the confidence and sending with some other officers who have gone further so much about the matter as Schenck does and I am glad to say it is.

Where it an inside deal goes lying down, when he gets given, when he receives [illegible] a good bit to the contrary, one may look. It is for either. Let those of men who may have any way to make head a complaint to do so openly and manfully. Secret work and dungeons do not belong to this country. There is no objection of any to the police, but the [illegible] right to [illegible] to the people. It would be but fair of a newspaper, police, and [illegible] to say all [illegible] right [illegible] to [illegible] to [illegible] to

THEY MUST COME TO TIME.

THE ROAD IS AFTER THE PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANIES.

The Union of Time and Effort to Judge the Payment of Their Debts to the Government to Be Brought Into Action Still—Talk About the Colton Bill, Congressman Cutcheon Reports, Tariff, and Stuart's Presidential Chances.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 17.—[Special.]—The Senate has given the Pacific Railroad Committee leave to report at any time on the bill of Gear to let the Government for carrying its mails. The amount is about $1,200,000. The chief significance lies in another condition. Payment for these services will compel the company to take out patents, and this will prevent any further evasion of taxes. A bill of the same character coming to other Pacific roads passed the House two months ago and is now sleeping somewhere in the Senate. The principal bill of the committee is the Union Pacific reorganization agreement, or Gear, to refunding to Fisher, and the suggestion will take the lead in favor. It seems to me that the best way to suggest a better plan to report that would be ready to-day. Mr. Gear then gave some points of the proposed legislation, pertaining with the provision that the Thurman funding act of 1878 was not accomplishing the results looked for at the time of its passage. He then went into the details of the extension recommended by the committee, saying that if something of this sort was not done the Government might as well give up the whole job. It was now owing $1,000,000 annually, the debt of the Pacific roads had risen to $130,000,000, and was going forward at a rapid rate. Under the bill it was hoped to get back something, or $1,000,000 would be paid over by the roads every year. If the roads did not accept the act then the Government was to be notified, and the foreclosure movement would then be set on foot. Mr. Gear said that the bill was in the interest of the Government, and not of the roads. It was the duty of the Government to protect its property, and the bill was framed with that end in view.

Another Democratic Revolt.

There was a revolt among the friends of ex-Senator Palmer in the House today. The latter has been very busy all day in the lobby in the interests of the Cuban resolutions and other measures. Certain members of the Cook (Illinois) delegation were also busy, and it would not a surprise either the Cook Democrats who had been with Palmer or the Democrats who had been against him that they should be found in opposition to each other. Palmer's followers were in favor of the Cuban resolutions, and the Cook Democrats who had been with Palmer were opposed to them. This was given as another reason why the Cook Democrats

The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

PUBLISHED DAILY.

TUESDAY, MAY 14, 1895.

Queen Victoria of Spain gave birth to a son yesterday.

The coalition of ex-President Arthur is said to be extremely powerful.

The widow of Louis Riel, the leader of the Northwest Territory rebellion, is dying.

The best and slow manufacturers of Chicago have decided to return to the ten-hour system.

Mr. Janes Deering, President of Deering & Co.'s plow-works, died at Moline, Ill., last evening.

Blackstones will be found an article of interest to church-goers. It gives details of the manner in which the Chicago pastors will spend their summer vacation.

A motion for a new trial in the case of Mr. Ah. Jackson of New York, who was convicted last Saturday on the charge of accepting a bribe, will be argued next Thursday.

The Rev. Sam Jones and his co-worker, Sam Small, who made something of a stir in Chicago by signing the use of tobacco, are, according to a Baltimore dispatch printed elsewhere, again devoutly of "the word."

The Catholic Citizens of Dallas, Texas, has been notified that the position adopted by him of issuing permits to import liquors into Alaska for medicinal purposes is inconsistent with the regulations which authorize permits by the customs officers in Alaska for the landing of liquors simply brought in that Territory, and not permits to be issued in advance of importation.

An inspector from the sub-committee in the 1st Committee on Appropriations of the House, the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation Bill makes a total appropriation for the next fiscal year of $20,710,977. The appropriation for the current year was $21,071,002, and the estimate for the next year aggregate $21,440,871.

The Chicago mortality report for the last week shows 356 deaths, as against 327 for the preceding and 331 for corresponding week last year. The Fourteenth Ward, with 41 deaths, leads the list; the Fifth has 35, the Fifteenth 31, and the Sixth 30. The lowest is the Forty-fifth with 4, and the Second and Ninth have 5 each. There were 31 deaths in public institutions and 15 by violence. The number of children dying under 5 years was 150.

Many of the Chicago metal-workers returned to work yesterday. Nearly all the foundries were running with a reduced force, but claimed that they would have all the men they wanted, and that the reduction had been rendered necessary by the recent troubles. The manufacturers were also disposed to claim that no concessions had been made to the men, but it was learned that in many cases an agreement had been made, based on a scale nearly allied last week in Pittsburg, by which the men will work ten hours a day at the hours' pay until June 15, after which they will work only fifty-five hours per week, with a continuation of the full pay for sixty hours.

The United States Agricultural Department makes a very encouraging report as to the crop outlook in Illinois. Wheat was reasonably well protected by snow during most of the winter, and with favorable conditions through the entire month of April shows a high percentage. Winter rye and barley are looking well, with about the same conditions as to them. Oats in the central and southern divisions of the State are well advanced, with a promise of good yield.

Chicago elevators mentioned last Saturday evening 9,712,979 bushels of wheat, 2,304,000 bushels of corn, 196,174 bushels of oats, 91,-176 bushels of rye, and 41,342 bushels of barley; total, 12,350,000 bushels of all kinds of grain, against 11,443,979 bushels a year ago. During the last week our stock decreased 2,201,000 bushels, including a decrease of 719,761 bushels of wheat. For the same date the Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade makes the visible supply of grain in the United States and Canada as 66,596,561 bushels of wheat, 6,813,135 bushels of corn, 1,439,481 bushels of oats, 317,000 bushels of rye, and 411,607 bushels of barley. These figures are smaller than the corresponding week a week ago by 1,500,207 in wheat and 600,700 in corn. The visible supply of wheat for the corresponding week a year ago footed 69,132,343 bushels.

The money market was quiet and strong. Sterling bills were in fair supply and unchanged. Investment securities were dull. The New York stock market was strong but inactive.—The Chicago produce markets were firm. Provisions were sustained by the knowledge that lard and meats are going out very freely, and grain was cautioned by free receipts, while wheat was quiet, weak and rather gentle in spite of an expectation of a large decrease in the visible supply. As compared with Saturday, hog product closed

[Continued from first column.]

exchanged, wheat and corn about 1 cent lower, oats ¼ cent lower, rye and barley nearly ½ cent favorable to.

Cancellation of a Sunderland character which have been circulated among the boulder-shovers prevented most of them from going to work yesterday, and there were not nearly so many men at the yards on Saturday. The inducement which the subject very fairly, and while the plan of intimidation pursued by the unions will, which the men are concerned is sentiment they cannot see how they can do any business. The parking houses have trust the eight-hour scheme, and St. Armour says that it is such a pronounced failure that he will return to ten hours next Monday, when the men could work at the old schedule or quit. A great many of the outlying workers have decided to go on the understanding that the men will work ten hours a day till June 15, and after that to work but fifty-five hours a week with pay for sixty. In other lines of labor there was no material change.

SAUSAGE-MAKERS AND HOUSE-LIFE CITIES.

The article in yesterday's TRIBUNE from the Shakespeare Century for May on "Mr. Donnelly's Shakespeare Cipher," written by Mr. Percy H. Watson, will arrive more the interest which was anticipated some time since by the Donnelly discovery, and the further announcement from Mr. Donnelly himself that he will shortly give the key of the cipher to the world will probably excite a suspension of judgment until that time as the truest question whether Shakespeare wrote "Shakespeare" or Bacon wrote it.

Though the preponderance of the world's judgment favors Shakespeare the agnostic talents have been pretty nicely balanced pro and con. The Baconians have stoutly claimed that Shakespeare did not write the plays, because he could not have done it. They assert as the time that a raw country boy, without any literary training, without any educational advantages beyond those of the ordinary country school, a rustler, a trapper, a hard driver, and a regional wiser of no great dramatic ability could have come up to London and written those immortal plays, abounding in knowledge of languages, of law, of science, of physics, and of history, ancient and modern, far transcending all his contemporaries, even in the Elizabethan era of great dramatists. From this basis they argue that as these plays are transcendently above all others of that period they could only have been written by a genius who towered above all others of his time, as fact toward above his brethren. Ignatius Donnelly, as Francis Bacon, "the greatest and noblest of mankind," as Macaulay puts it, in adversity, in knowledge, in versatile power, and in all the gifts of intellect, was immeasurably superior to all his contemporaries, he must have written them. There are the strongest arguments that have been made, but after all they are only arguments of probability and do not take intuition into account or the subtle inspirations of born genius; nor do the Baconian advocates seem to realize that the same line of argument might deprive other great writers of the laurels that unmistakably belong to them.

The despair of the Shakespeareans in accounting any argument in the simple knowledge we have of Shakespeare's life and history. It is easy to make any assertion about him when there are so records to disprove it. But its elevation must the Baconians with equally strong arguments. They advocate-ships that Bacon was the greatest scholar of his time and was learned in the languages above any other man of that period, and from his point they argue that had he written those plays he would not have made the numerous mistakes which occur in French, and particularly in Latin, in which language he wrote his great works, and would not have gone astray, as Shakespeare does, both in ancient and modern history. They argue further that the qualities of wit, humor, imagination, and many, in which the plays are very prominent, are not Bacon's qualities. There is little trace of imagination or poetry in any of Bacon's dry, scholastic, logical, anti-clement writings. Still stronger is their argument based upon the tributes to Shakespeare printed in the earlier editions and written by Ben Jonson, Holland, Drayton, and others of his contemporaries, not alone asserting his authorship, but praising him for his work. These men were his friends and boon companions, some of them fellow-actors. They talked together, played together, and revised together. Two of them, Jonson and Drayton, went up from London to Stratford to congratulate Shakespeare on his success, and the three jovial associates had such a rejoicing time of it that Shakespeare never survived its effects. They point to the fact that in his day Jonson was declared the greater man of the two; that two of Shakespeare's fellow actors and personal friends, Heminge and Condell, published each of his plays as they would find after his death and printed them in the original folio volume as a tribute to him; that his own family placed his coat in the village church, one arm resting upon two books and the other hand holding a pen, which they would not have done had another man done the writing; that the monument of the Poet of Stratford to Shakespeare's fame is still in existence, in which he says that Shakespeare, after retiring from London to Stratford, wrote his plays a year and met them in that city, and mentions the exquisite taste he exercised for fame; and finally, that his plays, "Hamlet" in particular, contain internal evidence in the manner of their arrangement, potent to any actor or stage manager, that no one but an actor could have written them.

Such were the arguments pro and con up to the time when Mr. Donnelly put forth his cipher discovery with the results of its application to the plays, which, as he claims, not only shows that Bacon wrote the plays but that his purpose in writing them was to conceal in them for posterity a justification of himself against the terrible humiliation to which Queen Elizabeth subjected him, and as warrant of their literary daring he cites to gratitude and subsequent fall. In a letter written to an English friend he gives some of the results of the cipher as applied to the play of Henry IV., the first upon which he experimented. It is a matter of some admiration, apart from Mr. Donnelly's revelations, that the Queen was very much favored with "Richard II." was performed, but only regarding it as a rebellion upon herself in the matter of murder, but because it represented the murder of a King, and was therefore treating treason. It was one of the events in the Lancastrian contest Essex had one of his adherents, Sir Gilly Merrick, was bribing the players at forty shillings a head to perform this play, and the tradition still lives in the town hall. Ben Jonson Mr. Donnelly and avers that the cipher discovers in that and record. "Henry IV." the whole history of these transactions in 1597. In the own words it tells:

[Continued from second column.]

but by the unconcealed and unmistakable sentiments of the Atlanta Solo as they warranted the old cotton and applauded his remarks.

When Jeff Davis declared that in the Southern Atlantics the Union States were scarcely and eminently wrong thanks such as have not been heard for a generation past the air. When he declared that the "Lost Cause" was not dead, but only sleeping, the "old Rebel yell" was repeated time and again with saddening enthusiasm. When he declared that justice would never be satisfied until the South was restored to all her rights, including enfranchisement for the unconvicted slaves, the popular enthusiasm reached a point equaled only when he proclaimed that if the calamity ever arose again the South would defend secession with a valor not surpassed by anything in the past. From this time on Jeff was worshiped as a demi-god. He ended with astounding and electrifying the previous record Jeff's pack with Sarcasm and took the house from its moorings in order to draw him through the streets which he knew being performing the service rendered in ordinary men by fresh horses. At Atlanta even a political Democrats either (Henry Grady of the Atlanta Constitution) forgot himself in the enthusiasm of the moment and declared that "this is the most glorious Easter week since the resurrection of Jesus Christ." Such were the demonstrations with which unarmed men, genuine Southern sentiment, and their significance is not to be explained away or blotted out with editorial ink. The old Rebels may assure but they most certainly regard with glaring contempt the scorn of the Southern press in re-moving and discovering coal Southern sentiment in response to the frantic appeals of their Chesterfield friends in the North.

CHANGES OF GRAIN STORAGE.

The movement in Milwaukee looking towards a reduction in the rates charged here for the storage of grain is attracting much attention outside that city. It has been commented on rather extensively among members of the Chicago Board of Trade, and many of them profess to see no good reason why such a reform should not be agitated for here as well as many other further north. It is undeniable that there is a tendency in the grain trade of the West to avoid Chicago as a central place, though it is equally true that a large part of what goes around us, or directly through without stopping, does so on orders from northern buyers. But aside this fact is a complement to our superior inclusive facilities, or at least an acknowledgment of them, it does not furnish employment to the men who would handle it if placed in store, or even if only transferred on track near the limits of our city. Any measure that would tend to attract either the grain trade would be a welcome one, not alone to the men who directly engaged in buying and selling it, but also to many thousands of those whose prosperity depends on the state of general business in our midst. And it needs no saying that in the future as in the past the success of activity in our wholesale trade and manufacturing industries must be to a very large extent determined by the quantity of produce that comes here to find a market.

The fact that only about 40 per cent of all the grain that was received in Chicago last year went into elevator is significant. The storage charges are regarded as so high that the payment of them is avoided wherever possible, and the tendency of grain on track has grown into a regular system which usually takes care of a little more than half of all the accumulations. It looks as if the improvements will continue to low more and more of the business unless they introduce a radical reform in their methods of conducting it. Perhaps the motive for doing so may be found in a conviction that they will are long low control of it altogether, and believe in making all they can while the chance lasts. It is well understood that some of them have made arrangements for building wharf here which ought to be moved out, and that their reason is the fear that when once that is done they will not even be able to find other employment for the room. They expect to have to follow the example of Dunleith, and "come down" in the matter of storage rates if they would not give up the site entirely. There are probably very few people connected with the trade, whether as representatives or not, who do not feel assured that the facilities offered for putting storage charges entirely will form a reduction, perhaps long before the next wheat crop is the ground of.

Since any particular agitation of the matter at the present time, here or elsewhere, is simply a prelude to the inevitable, and is not to be forced down, however distasteful it may be to the parties who have profited by the damage of grain in our midst for so many years. This is an era of changes in land, locks, newspapers, clothing, transportation, and to the end of other personal service from that involved in the fringe sentiment. It is no age when no one can insist on high prices for what he has to sell, unless he has a patent on the article, and in that case he cannot always find customers. But the power of monopoly on the average business has expired with the introduction of the process of tank locks, and prices all have to come down, as they have on cutting machines and agricultural implements. The sooner the parties most deeply interested see this and accept the inevitable the less will be the actual loss incurred in the change when it does come, and the more easily will the business public prepare to increase its patronage under the new conditions.

THE SUNDAY QUESTION.

There is no doubt that a majority of the Protestant citizens of Chicago are hard-working, frugal, temperate, and thrifty, and that they have but little sympathy with the Sunday carousals aforesaid. But it is equally true, as the promoter of the resolution adopted at the small West Twelfth Street Conference last evening frankly admits, that "there were found among the dishes [during the recent labor troubles] a number of people of Bohemian parentage." It is also true that among those who create the insufferable nuisance which the Sunday saloon has become are many young men who, though the instincts of their parents willing and anxious to work in the parks and playgrounds there are left, a large number "of Bohemian parentage." It is not surprising, then, that resentful-state prejudice should exist against the unfriendly, and that some employers should refuse employment of it work. Some of the American papers have been printed in the Bohemian language, indicating many American readers of that nationality, and the leading organ of Socialist of Chicago now, [illegible] a Bohemian, are its employees. "We essentially Socialists"—that is, they are in favor of subverting the existing order of civilization and declaring property robbery, and want it confiscated and all men reduced to one common pauper level.

Until the meeting of Sunday the Bohemian parade, as a whole, have permitted the regular and decent use of their unquestionably disputed privileges to go without protest. There was no public expression of them, [illegible]

The Bureau and other Bohemian papers condemned the rioters and beliefs to [illegible] but sentiment was quite that they were "imported" for no doing. The speakers at the Sunday meeting declared that the Bohemian factories were not closed and refused to argue from that fact that their condition was good. It does not follow by any means. The mixed census gives the Bohemians a population of 40,000 in this city in 1890. The Bureau Commissioners' report shows that only 1,000 are registered voters of the Bohemian nationality. In the Sixth Ward, where the Bohemians collected 17,000, and where all the most disturbances were, are find in November system, took place, there are only 700 registered voters of the Bohemian nationality. This is about one voter to every twenty-six people. This would argue that the Bohemians are too fantastic to greatly appreciate the privilege of citizenship. The opponents of the Sunday closing

NEW CABINET FORECAST.

A CHANGE PROBABLE IN THE PRESENT BRITISH MINISTRY.

Gladstone Has Short Abandoned Hope of Getting Salt to Do the Coming Man—Rumbling Statements as to a Conference Between the Premier and the Queen in Regard to Dissolution—What Salisbury Has to Say About It—The General Budget of Foreign Notes.

LONDON, May 17.—[By Cable.]—The Salt Hall Castle gossip about the course of the government who will constitute the new Cabinet in the event of a change of Government. It says that Lord Rosebery is a prominent Minister in the present Government. The list reads:

Prime Minister.....Premier.
Foreign Secretary.....Chancellor of the Exchequer.
Home Secretary.....Secretary for Foreign affairs.
Secretary for India.....Lord Chancellor.

LONDON, May 17.—[By Mackay Bennett Cable to The Tribune.]—The rumors with regard to Mr. Chamberlain's ambitions in this crisis are multiplying. Only one thing is certain, and that is that he has about given up all hope of getting his Home Rule bill through this Parliament. It is useless to enter upon the details of all the plots he would deprive Parliament of much time in the house he has not the sympathy of his Cabinet. Some hopes is given to the brief statement by Gladstone a week since that the alternative—no granting—will be adopted by the short Home Rule Session. It is a convenient Saturday with drift of the Premier as foreign matters, some reference was made to avoid a row with Irish members, and that authority he would be given to the Queen to dissolve—When Chamberlain was in his speech to the Canadian Parliament he was not with the Premier, so that this statement

A POOR EXHIBITION.

A LIFELESS GAME BETWEEN THE NINES AND CHICAGO.

Ohio Is the Champion by a Fluke After Some Miserable Ineffectual Fuss on Both Sides—Other Ball Games Yesterday—General Racing Events in Louisville—Miscellaneous Turf Matters—The Amateur-General Sporting Notes.

The Reds have escaped over to Chicago yesterday en route from Denver to St. Louis and played off its postponed game with the White Stockings. A poorer exhibition of ball playing has rarely been seen upon the home grounds, yet the game was exceedingly even, for it was only through a base of circumstances by Anson and Dorgan in the last half of the ninth inning that the Chicagos made the winning run and won the game. Both Callahan and Clarkson, the opposing pitchers, were persistently pounded, and the batting record of both teams, together with the very rank exercises of Clayton Cyrus, made the game a laughable one and put the spectators into a good natured and jolly humor. Just the same to the 4,000 loving and true admirers of Tom, who managed to give a Chicago team on a cold and raspy day before the best team in the land, Hurrah!

The Cincinnati scored both runs in the first inning, Hanlon hitting safely, stealing second, Latham's fumble, Beckley's sacrifice, Corcoran's forcing out Smith and Burkett's single, both Hanlon and Burkett scoring on the play. Again in the fifth the visitors added another run, Latham's single, Beckley's sacrifice, Corcoran's single to right, Latham scoring on the play that retired Burkett.

Chicago's only score was made in the fourth inning, Anson's hitting safely, stealing second, Dahlen's sacrifice, Dorgan's single to left, Anson scoring on the play that retired Burkett.

The Chicagos batted Callahan out of the box in the seventh inning, Dahlen's single, Dorgan's single to left, Pfeffer's sacrifice, Anson's single to left, Pfeffer and Williamson's base hits, Anson scoring third on the play that put Williamson out, and scoring the game on Dorgan's single which followed. The score was:

The Washingtons took all novel at once to the Polo Grounds yesterday and will meet the Pirates to-day on the home grounds this afternoon in the first game of their series. Chesbro and Clarkson are expected to face the battle for the visitors and Killen and Daly will be the home team.

Philadelphia, 4; St. Louis, 0.

St. Louis, Mo., May 18.—[Special.]—Brilliant base-running and errors by the visitors won the Phillies to-day's game. The contest was attended by about 2,000 people and was very exciting, though the Browns' play was marred by ugly errors by Dowling. The visitors went to bat and in their half of the first inning Delehanty was thrown out by Dowling, Fogel was retired by Peitz and Hallman was put out at first by Dowling. The Browns in their half of the first inning added another to their score by Dowling's single, Hallman's sacrifice, Connor's single, Peitz's fly to Thomas, Dowling's steal of second and Hoy's single to right, Dowling scoring. Hoy was caught napping at second by Delehanty, Clarke's fly to Thomas retiring the side. Neither team scored in the second inning, Dowling, Connor and Hoy being retired in order. In the third inning Thomas was thrown out by Peitz, Clarke was retired by Connor to Hallman, Delehanty was thrown out by Peitz, Fogel was retired by Connor to Hallman, Allen was thrown out by Peitz, Hallman was retired by Connor to Hallman, Connor was thrown out by Peitz, Hoy was retired by Connor to Hallman, Peitz was thrown out by Fogel, Dowling was retired by Connor to Hallman, Connor

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BUSINESS CHANCES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

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TO RENT—FLATS.

TO RENT—OFFICES, &c.

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CITY REAL ESTATE.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

TO EXCHANGE.

LOST AND FOUND.

AUCTION SALES.

EXCURSIONS.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

CASH OFF CLOTHING.

PROFESSIONAL.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

William G. De Pay of Indianapolis is at the Sherman.

J. J. Cairns of England and H. L. Lippett of St. Louis are at the Leland.

Judge G. S. Bishop of Ottawa, Ill., and Oscar Fournier, Paris, are at the Palmer.

T. F. Oakes of St. Paul, General Manager of the Northern Pacific; James Buckley and Sherwin Cree, London, England, are at the Grand Pacific.

IN GENERAL.

The Australian mails will reach Chicago via San Francisco Friday morning.

The case against Peter Lalaski, who is a prisoner in the jail charged with [illegible], will be heard by Judge Rogers on [illegible] morning.

The number of county orders issued up to May 1 was 5,072. The County Treasurer has notified to pay all orders up to No. 3,421, which will cover the April war roll. The total number of orders issued up to the present date is 6,201.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Sherman, Tribune building, was as follows: 8 a. m., 57°; 9 a. m., 57°; 10 a. m., 58°; 11 a. m., 59°; 12 m., 59°; 1 p. m., 61°; 2 p. m., 61°; 3 p. m., 60°; 4 p. m., 60°. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.71; 4 p. m., 29.70.

Ald. Masters, while walking along North Water street yesterday, noticed twenty-five men spiking down about thirty yards of railroad track near the Union Transportation Company's warehouse. He claimed they had not taken out a permit to build tracks there and complained to the police. Wednesday at the meeting of the Board of Supervisors the matter will be investigated.

At the monthly meeting of the Board of Managers of the Presbyterian Hospital yesterday the medical committee reported that during the month just ended forty-seven patients were admitted and forty-eight discharged. The daily average of patients was forty-three. A number of applicants were turned away for [illegible] there was no room in the hospital for them.

A stranger about 50 years old and giving his name as Lewis Kotterby created a scene at No. 75 North Jefferson street yesterday morning at 6:30 o'clock. The result of [illegible] and from the way the man acted the police believe he had been drinking. He was locked up and declared by some who had seen him to be insane. He has a married daughter living in that county (Jefferson), and it is thought he will recover.

John J. Maloney, a mail distributor, was yesterday removed by Postmaster Judd for offensive official acts. John A. Hamill, foreman of the stamping department in the basement, was removed for neglect, inattention, prevarication, and for the unwarranted use of the power vested in the foreman of Hamill. Daniel Schultz, the assistant foreman, was discharged for [illegible] and for prevarication as a foreman, was discharged.

There may be no gambling going on in the city, but a reporter was refused admittance to the rooms occupied by Southerners yesterday and every place that he had been known as [illegible] over the corner of Madison and Clark streets. He went over that he had never played there before, but in going into the vestibule he saw the information that he hadn't "played as a [illegible]" and had "drawn the money to one city or other here." Effort to find [illegible] was unsuccessful. In almost [illegible] was not even a pretext to hold reporter there and everywhere the same.

The members of the Reserve Veteran Corps, First Regiment of Infantry, I. N. G., met at the armory on Jackson street last evening and after some discussion voted to make application to be a body for membership to the veteran corps of the same regiment upon the condition that the latter organization should consent to re-take and honorably discharge every member of the regiment who, by reason of age, infirmity, or other disability, cannot be [illegible] from the [illegible] to 45, and [illegible] the corps [illegible] to the admission [illegible] for the encouragement, and to re-admit [illegible] to the [illegible] to the [illegible] to the